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BRITANNIA AFLOAT.

She Will Make a Great Display of Fighting Power.

BATTLE SHIPS IN ARRAY.

England's Fleet the Strongest One Power Ever Assembled.

Seventeen Battle Ships or Cruisers and Fifteen Torpedo Bont Catchers Will Melp Make Things Imposing - Where They Are Going Is a Secret Locked in Official Breasts-The Deelga Sceme to Re to Inspire Awe Without Enceking Anybody Out-Germany Resumes Her Calm, While England Is Preparing for Squalle with Prodigious Activity-Roports that President Krueger Will Demand a Heavy Penalty for the Invasion of His Territory-The Emperor and Cuar Look On and May Nothing. Special Cubic Despatch to THE BUR.

LONDON, Jan. P .- Great Britain has de termined to make the greatest display of fighting power the world has ever seen. The fleet, which will rendezvous at Portland Harbor on next Tuesday, will be the strongest ever assembled under one flag. Its full composition is not yet known, but already seventeen battle ships or cruisers and fifteen torpedo boat catchers have been ordered to join it.

These years are all of the latest type and best equipment. They include the eastern and western squadrons of the Channel fleet and the new flying squadron.

The purpose of this demonstration may be to

resent Emperor William's recent action or may be a declaration of England's "Come one, come all" defiance against the world. It is a measure which may work for peace or it may work for war. A good deal depends upon the destination of the fleet, which, of course, is a Government secret. Its composition is of some significance The only point of superiority of the German navy is the large number of torpedo boats. The fact hat half of the British fleet will be com-

posed of torpedo boat catchers seems therefore to have an important meaning. Conservative men still regard the mobilisa tion of this great fleet as a precautionary and political measure rather than as a war measure. Germany herself evidently so regards it, for the news of its preparation has not created the seneation in that country that it would otherwise

It is doubtful, however, if each day's addition to the extensive war preparations being made with equanimity by the continental countries. It is now known that orders have been given to the British naval stations for the instant for sea of a large number of war ships which would not otherwise be ready for service until spring. Every available man in the construction departments of the great naval stations at Devonport, Portsmouth, Chatham, and Sheerness are employed every nour they are able to work. This, of course, indicates e than a mere intention to demonstrate by a naval display England's power and invulner

As for the political aspect of the situation there is no important change. The outlook seemed more peaceful in the early part of the day. Then came reports, which are not yet confirmed, but which were so disquieting that they caused consols and stocks to lose most that had been gained earlier. These were briefly that President Kruger's demands upon the British Government, as a penalty for the invasion of his territory, would include granting the independ-ence of the Boer republic and that the Czar had of the suzerainty clause of the treaty of 1884.

The source of the latter rumor is not reliable.

There is no official news whatever regarding he attitude of Emperor William, the Czar, or the French Government.

Queen Victoria sent to-day, through Mr. Chamberlain, a message to President Krüger which, while kindly in tone, may, on account of its form, be interpreted as maintaining her

Sir Hercules Robinson, High Commissioner, is still negotiating with President Krüger. Mr. Cecil Rhodes once described the latter as the only born diplomatist he had ever met, so that there is no reason to fear that England will be able to escape scot free from the terrible dilemma in which she is involved in South Africa.

SUMMING UP THE SITUATION. Intense Feeling Against Germany, but It Is Thought There Will Be No War.

London, Jan. 9 .- Despatches from Cape Colmy continue to dribble in, but the freshest of them received to-day was two days old, showing that the telegraph and cable companies are either clearing up the accumulation of old business or that the Government still refuses to allow the transmission of news despatches. Much interest is manifested here in the receipt of in telligence that will show the attitude of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, lately Prime Minister of Cape Colony, who is strongly suspected of having had much to do with the despatch of Dr. Jameson's

force to the Transvaal; but until the normal

nothing on this point can be announced defi-

itely, and nothing but speculation can be in-

ndition of the telegraphic service is resumed

On the Continent it is openly charged that no only was Mr. Rhodes fully cognizant of the movements of Dr. Jameson, but that the British Government was also aware of what was going on. Had the raid been successful Great Britain, according to the popular belief in Europe, would have stepped in and occupied the country, ostensibly to protect her subjects, but really to establish an occupation similar to that in Egypt, which is tantamount to the annexation of the country. As the raid resulted in a most miserable flasco, the British Government is accused of attempting to forestall condemnation by em phatically denying any prior knowledge of the matter, and taking measures to prevent the de-parture of the expedition after it knew it had

departed and had resulted in a failure. Of course these statements are denied here and the Government newspapers insist that Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, has acted throughout with clean hands. At any rate it can be said, so far as the Transvaal is con that the Government has done everything in its power to prevent the raid from affecting any more than possible the relations between Great Britain and the South African republic

But that the troubles have affected British foreign relations, more particularly those with Germany, there is no denial. Since the fact became known that Emperor William had, before the Jameson raid, decided to intervene in the Iransvaal the feeling against Germany ha greatly increased in bitterness. The naval preparations now being made meet with th fullest popular approval, and the more flery among those who are in favor of war declare that the time has come for Great Britain to assert berself in her might and teach Germany that she will brook no interference with her

suzerainty in the Transvani.

Those of calmer blood hold that court inter-

not and cannot control the pepular demand. which is decidedly in favor of warfare.

A dispassionate view of the situation leads to soon die away and matters resume their norma condition. the belief, however, that the excitement wil

The naval preparations, however, are process ing apace. In addition to the flying squadros which has been ordered to be put in readiness instructions were issued to-day for the immediate commissioning of twenty torpedo boat de

All these preparations, together with the mobilization of the land forces, do not necessarily mean that there will be a war. In well ed circles it is believed that they simply mean that the Government is on the aler against any emergency that may arise, and should conditions demand it, it will be ready to strike a swift blow against any enemy.

The best criterion of the situation is to be and prices respond to every touch of fear or sanguine tone, and consols advanced from yesterday's closing prices. Later there was a slight decline, but, on the whole, there was an advance as compared with the values of yesterday. Altogether, it can be said that there appears to be an improvement in the situation, and uness new and unforeseen difficulties arise it is thought that the penging questions will be setled diplomatically and not by the final arbitra-

THE FLYING NOUADRON. It Includes Six War Ships and Twenty

ment of war.

Torpedo Destroyers. LONDON, Jan. 9 .- The flying squadron, con

posed of the battle ships Royal Oak and Re-venge and the cruisers Gibraltar, Hermione, Charybdis, and Theseus, which is now fitting out, will, when all preparations are complete. assemble at Portland for final orders. The Admiralty have ordered the Devenpor

lockyard to put twenty of the swiftest torped destroyers into commission and get them in readiness to join the flying squadron at Portland on Jan. 14. The Morning Post will say to-morrow that one torpedo boat destroyer will be allotted to each

battle ship and cruiser belonging to the Channel fleet and the flying squadron. The paper remarks that Germany has the

stronger flotilla of torpedo boats, it being be-lieved that she possesses 112, against Great The Post will also say it understands that the Cabinet has been summoned to meet on Sat-

arday. LISBON, Jan. 9.-A despatch from Lorenz Marquese, Portuguese Southeast Africa, says that the British gunboat Thrush and the Ger man cruiser See Adler are now in Delagos Bay. It is reported that the Government of Portugal has decided to remain absolutely neutral in the dispute between Germany and England regardng the South African Republic, permitting neither to land troops at Delagoa Bay or to march them across Portuguese South African territory.

HEBOIC TOMMY ATKINS.

He Is a Conspicuous Personage in England Just Now.

LONDON, Jan. 9.-The Daily News will record the activity that is being displayed by military officers, and will declare that certain complete measures are being taken to organize the military force, even to the nomi-nation of a General to command and the provisional selection of a staff. It will add that urgent haste is not being shown; that rather only preparations are being made for a possible emergency.

The Duke of Connaught had all the troops a Aldershot out on parade this morning, and afterward gave them a twenty-four-mile march.

CHAMBERLAIN TO KRUEGER.

The Queen Glad to Hear that the Prestdent Released Dr. Jameson. LONDON, Jan. 9 .- Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has sent the following telegram to President Krüger of the South African Republic:

"I have received the command of the Queen t you with the fact that her M has heard with satisfaction that you have d cided to hand over Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners to the British authorities. This act will redound to your credit and your honor and conduce to the peace of South Africa. The harmonious cooperation of the British and Dutch races is necessary to South Africa's future development and prosperity."

a despatch to the Globe from Berlin says it is rumored that the Transvaal Government has attimated to Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal Secretary of State, who is now in Berlin, that one of the conditions of the settlement of the present difficulties would be the abrogation of the con ver .on of 1884 by which England exercise suzerainty over the Transvaal Republic. The despatch also says that the question of laying a telegraph cable affording direct communication tion between Germany and the Transvaal is be-

The Novoe Vremys Thinks England Would Be Without an Ally in Case of War. St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.-The Novoe Vrem says: "The attitude of the British Government press seems to indicate that there is rather at attempt to intimi ate Germany than a serious intention to go to war. The Transvaal question will only acquire serious importance if fresh developments occur which force the Germa Emperor to act in conformity with his message to President Krüger. In that event the com plete isolation of England, which is so menacing o her position in Egypt, would be fully exhibited.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The National Zettung publish a semi-official communication which save that if the maritime preparations which are being made by England denote her intention to resort to pressure the Transvaal question will scome an international one, and merge others, especially the Egyptian question.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY. It Orders Its Officials to Give Up All Their Cous and Ammunition

LONDON, Jan. 9 .- The British South African Company has ordered its officials in South Africa to deliver all the guns and amitunition in their possession to the officers of the imparia lovern-

BALM FOR EMPEROR WILLIAM. If English Clubs Throw Him Out, a Milwankee Club Takes Him In.

MILWAUREE, Jan. 9. -The Milwaukee Press Club yesterday passed the following resolution "Whereas, it is reported that Kaiser Wilhelm is threatened with expulsion from several English clubs for conduct which meets with our approval:

Resolved, That we extend the right hand of fetlowship as fellow sovereigns and elect him an honorary member of the Milwaukee Press Club, and that the Secretary be instructed to notify him at once."

TALKED TO THE UITLANDERS. The Arguments that Induced Them to Cive

Up Their Arms. LONDON, Jan. 9 .- A despatch from Johannesurg dated Jan. 7 says that Sir Jacobus De Wet, British agent at Pretoria, arrived at Johannes burg on that day and addressed a large public meeting. He was the bearer of the message of Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, calling upon the Uttlanders to disarm. ference, which is against any hostility toward
Germany, will be sufficiently powerful to prevent an outbreak. But court interference does

sympathy of the British Government, as well as that of British subjects throughout the world, besides endangering the life of Dr. Jameson.

The Transvani Government, the despatch says, issued an order on the evening of Jan. 6 directing the railway managers to hold all their rolling stock in readiness to convey the non combatants out of Johannesburg in the event of the refusal of the Uitlanders to disarm. The disarming of the revolutionists has caused feeling of relief to pervade the town, combined with a feeling of resentment toward the National Reform Committee.

THE BEICHSTAG APPROVES.

Though Its Members Are Asked Not to BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The Reichstag resumed its sittings to-day after the holiday recess. It was said in the lobbies of the Reichstag that Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, especially begged the members of th Chamber to abstain from interpellating the Government upon the Transvaal question in

any form.

In the course of the debate on the bill to prevent illegal transactions on the German bourses. Count Kanitz-Podangew, Conservative, said that the attitude which the Government had recent ly assumed in defence of German interests abroad had met with universal approval. This utterance was greeted with prolonged applause

THOUSANDS KILLED.

Frightful Destruction Wrought by Earth quakes in Persia.

TEHERAN, Persia, Jan. 9.-Two severe earth quakes, causing the loss of 1,100 lives, have oc curred in the Khalkhal district.

The first shook, which was experienced on Thursday last, was very severe. It completely destroyed the village of Zanzabad and partly destroyed other villages. Three hundred per sons perished in the several villages.

On the following Sunday there was another and severe shock, which destroyed the small town of Gol and did great damage in many of the villages in the district affected. Eight hundred persons were killed in Gol alone. Large

numbers of cattle and sheep perished. LONDON, Jan 9 .- The Times will to-morro publish a despatch from Teheran saying it is re ported in that city that severe earthquakes were elt on Wednesday at Meshed and Kelat.

No damage was done at the former place What, if any, damage was done at Kelat, is not known at present.

On Nov. 17, 1893, a most destructive earth quake occurred at Kuchan, Persia. The city was practically destroyed, and the loss of life was enormous, it being reported that 12,000 persons perished.

PREMIER BOWELL SPEAKS.

He Won't Resign of He Can Regressie OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 9.-The statement which

Premier Bowe!! promised to make in the Senate

this afternoon was looked forward to with much nterest, and when the proceedings commenced the chamber was crowded. Sir Mackenzie Bowell opened by saying that a limitar crisis had never been paralleled in Brit-

ish history. A precedent had now been estab-lished which he hoped would never be repeated, no matter what party was in power. The reasons assigned by Finance Minister Foster in the House of Commons for his resig-

nation did not, in his opinion, justify such action on the part of his late colleagues. As to whether there was anything against his own character, he was quite willing to leave that

to the country to decide. Continuing, Sir Mackenzie said that in his long career from a printer's deak to the highest office in the country he never sought after dis-

tinction. He wished to say, too, that if he had had the same loyal support of his colleagues he migh

have made as much success of the Premiership as his predecessors in office. Had the same sentiments inspired the action of his colleagues as was the guiding star of his career, there would perhaps never have been the

present situation. Referring to the Caron-Montague letter affair the Premier said he had no part in that nefarious transaction, although he had received on Dec. 18, 1894, an anonymous letter charging Sir Adolphe Caron with what would disqualify him for life. Both letters were handed to Sir Adolphe Caron and by him trans-

mitted to Lord Aberdeen for investigation. Sir Mackenzie then announced the propos policy of the Government. Personally he would much rather retire from public life than go through again what had passed during the last

few days. To go down in such a manner would be to leave a stain upon his reputation, and for this reas ne had had several conferences with Lord Aberdeen on the subject, and, rather than resign, he had decided to proceed with the reorganization of the Conservative party and earry out the policy laid down in the speech from the throne.

After considerable discussion, both House decided to adjourn till Tuesday, the 14th inst. Premier Bowell will endeavor to reconstruct his Cabinet in the mean time, and, if unsuccess ful by that time, he will then resign.

EXPLOSION AT CONSTABLE HOOK Standard Oll Tank Explodes and Shakes Up the Neighborhood.

An empty still in the new plant of the Standard Oil Company at Constable Hook, N. J., exploded at 9:10 last evening through the accu mulation of gas, and shook up the country for The stills run along in a row near the waters of the Kill Von Kull. They are huge circular tanks, built on heavy brick foundations, and are

nected by a series of piping Workmen were about to fill the still that exloded with crude oil, to generate naphtha, when there was a thundering report and the top of the still, flew off. The heavy wrought-iro bands around the still were burst asunder and

the air was filled with flying bricks. for a few seconds there was a bright flash of ame, but it died out with the report. In Bayonne, Centreville, Bergen Point, New-ark, Elizabethport, Jersey City, and all the surrounding towns the explosion created a good

deal of excitement. The residents of Staten island were shaken and scared too.

It is said the report of the explosion was heard

It is said the report of the explosion was heard sixteen miles away, and the train hands along the line of the Jersey Central Railroad were anxiously asked as to the cause of the explosion. The residents of the towns around the Standard Oil works are used to explosions, but that of last night was the greatest in a long time. It shook the windows and rattled the crockery in houses for miles around, and in one place upset a lamp and started a little blaze. Superintendent E. E. Ruttley of the company was summoned, and after an investigation said he could not tell what caused the explosion, other than thatit was probably caused by spontaneous combustion.

Charles Rade, a fireman who was standing pear the still, was hit in the head with a flying brick. If was able to go home. The fire department was called out, but there was no need of their services.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A despatch dated Johannes-nrg. Jan. 7, says that seven of the revolution at leaders have been arrested upon charges of Do you drink carbonated waters at table? Give the Arethusa Spring Water from Seymour, Conn., a trial, and you will drink no other.—Ads.

Seven Men Arrested in Johannesburg.

THE BONDS WILL BE TAKEN.

SECRETARY CARLISLE SAYS THE GOVERNMENT WILL GET THE GOLD.

He Says the Administration Has the Power to Make the Loan Successful and Will Exercise that Power-This Is Taken to Mean that the Treasury Has Arranged to Get the Gold Whether the People Take the Bonds or Not-The Banks or a Syndiente of Bankers May Scenre the Entire Loan by Offering Better Terms Then the People-No Individual Subperiptions Have Been Received Yet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- Administration officials, talking for publication, continue to assert their confidence in the success of the President's ular loan, but they will not consent to give the reasons for the faith that is in them. No individual bids for the new bonds have been received, and all the information that comes to the Secretary of the Treasury from various points in the United States is to the effect that the people show no disposition to offer their hoarded gold for the four per cent, thirty-year bonds. Yet Secretary Carlisle is as sanguine, or more so, than any official of the Administration He says that the advertisement for the bonds was made in good faith, that it will be carried out to the letter, and that the bonds will be fully subscribed for. The Administration has the power, he says, to make the loan a success and it means to exercise it. What Mr. Carlisle evidently means by this is that the banks will take the bonds and will give the Treasury gold to maintain the redemption fund in case it is needed between now and Feb. 5. There can be no other explanation of his confidence in the success of the loan. He inadvertently admits that he fears the people will not subscribe for the bonds by issuing to-night a supplemental circular, giving additional information as to how the bonds are to be subscribed for. The Secretary would undoubtedly like to receive a nt number of individual bids to demon strate that somebody takes an interest in the popular loan," and his anxiety has led him to display his fear that the popular feature of the loan will be a failure. The supplemental circular says:

The subscriber should state plainly the amount of bonds desired, the price which he proposes to pay and the place where the bonds should be delivered which may be the subscriber's home or any other more convenient place. He should at the same time state whether he desires to deposit the amount of his subscription at the Treasury Department, in the city of Washington, or at one of the following Sub-Treas uries, vin.: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Balti-more, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, or Ean Francisco. Deposits at San Francisco must be with exchange on New York. The bonds will be Issued in the following denominations, viz.: Coupon bonds, \$50. \$100. \$500, and \$1,000; registered bonds, \$50. \$100. \$500. \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000.

"I hereby propose, under the terms of your circular of Jan. 6, 1896, to purchase United States four per cent, thirty-year bonds described in said circular, of cent. thirty-year bonds described in said circular, of the face value of — dollars, and I agree to pay there for at the rate of — and accrued interest per \$100. I further agree, upon due notice of the acceptance of this subscription, to deposit the amount thereof in gold coin or gold certificates with the United States entatent Treasurer at --- in accordance with the "I desire [registered or coupon] bonds, in denom

nations as stated below, and I wish them to be deliv ered to me at ---." Nobody in Washington understands better

the financial situation, as it exists in New York and other financial centres, than President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. They are kept fully informed, and have been for many weeks exceedingly anxious over it. More than a week ago a Cabinet officer, when asked for some information touching the Venezuelan question, replied:

"Don't ask me about Venezuelan matters ow. We are not giving much attention to them at present. We are more concerned about the nancial situation. Congress is evidently going to do nothing to relieve it, and therefore the Administration must act. We are very much alarmed lest a panic may occur, and the Presicompelled to. I tell you, if the situation does not improve pretty soon, we will have the worst financial papic ever known in the United States,

The President and his Cabinet advisers talk privately just that way to-day. They knew when they issued the bond call that to allow thirty days in which to send in bids would be to ncrease the suspense and tension in financia circles and in the money market to a dangerou legree, but they were compelled, in view of th situation in Congress and elsewhere, to offer to give the people a chance to look into the ques tion of bonds and bid for them if they saw fit. They did not expect that the people would buy the bonds, and do not expect it now. They have assurances lowever, that the banks will buy them, and they have an understanding whereby they can get gold in the mean time if it is necessary, and that is why the President and his Cabinet are able to say that they feel no apprehension as t he success of the loan.

The gold reserve is not yet down to as low point as it was when bonds were issued last February, and it is not expected to reach as low point during the present week. There are no ndications of unusually heavy withdrawals in sight, but should a sudden or unexpected raid be made upon the gold reserve the President nas assurances that the banks will promptly come to the assistance of the Treasury. There s one consideration that tends to help the situa ion somewhat, and that is the contingency that Congress may yet pass the House Financial bill, and thus authorize the issuance of a bond much nore adapted to the condition of the Treasury and the needs of the situation than thos that have been advertised for sale. Depend enne is placed upon the favorable action of Congress, however, only by those who are not informed as to what is going on in that honor able body. There are sound money men among the Demograts, like Senators Hill, Gorman, and Gray, who talk as if it were still possible to make some combination by which the House

Bond bill can be passed. Senator Stewart of Nevada lifted his big voice all the afternoon in the Senhis text being the Elkins resolution in favor of popular loans, and he prevented the Bond bill reported on Tuesday from the Finance Committee from being discussed If it had been taken up the Republican Senators would probably have continued their predictions of last week that the people of the country would take their gold savings out of stockings nd teapots and cupboards and rush to the Sub Treasuries with it to buy the new bonds. These Senators and others who predict that the people will buy the bonds seem to forget that under the terms of the advertise ment they are to be offered to the highest bidders, and that the Government has the right to reject any and all bids. There is nothing what ever to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from accepting a bid from any one bank or a syndicate of banks for the whole amount, if he regards the terms they offer as more advantageous to the Treasury than the bids of banks or individuals; and if banks are particularly desirous of getting the bonds it will be very easy to arrange their bids so that individual bidders will have no chance, notwithstanding Secretary Carlisie's second circular of instructions. The old women and old men whose stockings and teapots are said to be full of gold are hardly supposed to possess the necessary business shrewdness to enable them to so prepare their bids that they will be nore advantageous to the Treasury than those of the business men and bankers who have ecial training in this sort of financiering Becretary Carlisle, while continuing to ass

which have been hysterically shouting for the interests of the people and publishing the list of alleged subscriptions to the new loan do not publish the names of individuals. In all their publications it is the banks that have announce their willingness to produce the necessary gold

that will in the end get the bonds, and proba-

biy a syndicate of banks. Assistant Secretary Curtis of the Treasury said yesterday that few bids for bonds were b ing received. "I don't know where the bidders expect to get their gold," he added, "but I am pretty sure that a good deal of it is coming out of the Treasury."

It is absolutely impossible for the national banks of the country to subscribe for any considerable portion of the loan without drawing upon the Treasury reserve for their gold. The last report from the entire banking system which was made to the Comptroller of the Currency on Sept. 28, 1805, showed a total of \$110,378,300 in gold coin, held by 3,715 national banks. To this should be added \$21,525,930 gold certificates and \$31,021,000 gold Clearing House certificates, making a total of \$162,025,290. Of this amount \$17,000,000 is held in New England, about \$46,000,000

in New York city, \$7,000,000 in Philadelphia

and \$17,000.000 in Chicago. New York, Penn

sylvania, and New Jersey have \$72,000,000 of

the whole; Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illi-

nois have \$39,000,000, making a total of \$111 .-000,000 in these few States.

The total amount of gold of all kinds held by 6,003 banks other than national banks at the last returns was only \$10,144,262, of which nearly \$9,000,000 is held in the Southern and Western States. The same banks hold over \$71,000,000 in legal tender notes.

The total amount of gold of all kinds held by national banks in October, 1893, was \$224,-703,860; in October, 1894, \$237,250,654, and in September, 1895, \$162,925,290. It will thus be seen that there has been a rapid falling off. This falling off, however, has occurred mostly in New York city and Philadelphia, and other Eastern money markets. The amount held by the banks of the Central, Southern, and Western States has remained very steady for the past four years. In Chicago the coin held by nationa banks in September, 1891, was \$20,142,612 while in September, 1895, it was \$20,105,993 In 1894, however, the amount ran up to \$24, 845,483.

The last call for a statement by the Comptrol ler of the Currency was made on Dec. 13, 1895. and only partial returns have been received. The following shows the amount of gold coin held by national banks in the seventeen States

named:	
Alabama	577,243
Arizona	98,760
Arkapaa	67.857
Plorida	94.798
Georgia Illinois (outside of Chicago)	254,974
Illinois (outside of Chicago)	284.041
Indian Territory	¥1,967
Louisiana (outside of New Orleans)	61,848
	406.898
Missippi	78.200
Montana	906,144
Nevaga	82.915
New Mexico	897.474
North Carolina	780.941
Rhode Island	561.005
Utah	
Wyoming	1.8,70
This statement indicates a general fall	ing off

Alabama dropped from \$628,448 in September 1895: Georgia from \$443.577. Illinois from \$4,194,701, Maryland from \$689,802, Montana from \$1,018,297, and Rhode Island from \$1,

The following is a comparative statement of the gold in the banks of what are known as the reserve cities of the United States on Sept. 28



NO POPULAR CALL IN CHICAGO.

Subscribers for the New Honds, CHICAGO, Jan. D .- The Royal Trust Company in morning and evening papers offering its services free to any person wishing to bid for Gov ernment bonds in the pending popular loan, had received only one application up to the close o business yesterday. The bank inserted the advertisement, Cashler Wilbur explained, to test the wishes of its customers and friends. Its results had been such, he intimated, that the ad

vertisement would be stopped after to-day. Few of the people it was designed to read understand just how to figure on their bids, and it was our purpose to help them," said he. ny opinion there is plenty of gold hoarded in safety deposit vaults and other places of safe keeping. I see confirmation of that belief in our savings bank business. Many depositors bring part of their money in gold coin. One person only has applied to us for the assistance offered in the advertisement. We shall try it one day more, but as it now looks from this little experience there is no doubt the popular loan idea will be a failure."

In anticipation of the failure of the popular loan, it was admitted yesterday, several banks had signed the memorandum sent out by J. Plerpont Morgan & Co., and thus had become members of the syndicate. Among the subscribers and bankers generally no difference of opinion whatever is expressed. Mr. Morgan will get the bonds, they say. safety deposit vaults and other places of safe

BUTING COLORADO GOLD.

They Don't Think in that State that Any Syndicate Will Control the Output,

DENVER, Jan. 9.- The story that the bond syn icate has secured control of the gold output of Colorado is laughed at here. Gold obtained by sluicing and from stamp mills is sold to the branch Mint in this city. The gold-bearing ores are sold to the amelters, who in turn sell the bullion product to the Philadelphia Mint of to brokers and refiners in several cities of th East. One smelter of Denver has contracted to deliver its gold bullion in Chicago to an Aurora Ill., refiner at the Mint price: another sells at a Ill., refiner at the Mint price; another sells at a slight premium to a New York city refiner; a third ships its product to New Orleans. The gold after refining is sold in open market, and the only way the bond syndicate can get a corner on gold is to purchase all the gold offered on the daily market. It is impossible to contract a delivery of gold in advance of smelter treatment, as it is not a fixed quantity in any ore shipment, nor can the smelter managers in advance calculate upon their receipts.

Themlen! Bank Withdraws from the Nys diente.

The statement that the Chemical Bank had withdrawn from the Morgan bond syndicate was confirmed yesterday afternoon by Presi dent George G. Williams. Mr. Williams said in explanation of this action by his bank :

"The withdrawal is an unimportant fac-Our subscription simply represented those of our depositors, and we do not want to tie them up to the uncertainties of the syndicate. Our depositors merely wished to get the bonds, pay for them, and use them, while the syndicate deals with the selling of the bonds for the profit of subscribers. We did not wish to stand in the way of any public desire for the success of a popular loan."

Mr. Williams said that the depositors of the Unsmical Bank desired the bonds for investment, while the purpose of the bond syndicate was to use the bonds for circulation.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla Took the gold medal at the Midwinter Fair. Try is

Cholcest Theatre Seate-Box Office Prices that the popular loan will be a success, does not fail to take note of the fact that the newspapers Telephone Alien Adv't'g Agency for particulars—de-

THE PRESIDENT ON THE NEW LOAN. Amazed that Senators Should Base Thet

Attacks on a Malletonsky Mendactous and Sensational Paper's Assertions WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- Senator Caffery of Louisiana to-night made public a letter of the President to him. Had opportunity been presented he would have incorporated it in remarks which he intended to make in the Senate on the

Bond bill. It reads as follows: "EXECUTIVE MANSION,

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1890. "My DEAR SENATOR: I have read to-day in the Congressional Record the debate in the Senate on Friday concerning the financial situation and bond issues. I am amazed at the intolerance that leads even excited partisanship to adopt as a basis of attack the unfounded accusations and assertions of a maliciously mendacious and sen sational newspaper.

"No banker or financer, nor any other human being, has been invited to visit Washington for the nurpose of arranging in any way or manner for the disposition of bonds to meet the present or future needs of the gold reserve. No arrangement of any kind has been made for syndicate or through the agency of any syndicate. No assurance of such a disposal of bonds has been, directly or indirectly, given to any person. In point of fact a decided leaning toward a popular loan and advertising for bids has been plainly exhibited on the part of the Administration at all times when the subject was under discussion.

"Those charged with the responsibility of maintaining our gold reserve, so far as legislation renders it possible, have anxiously conferred with each other, and, as occasion permitted, with those having knowledge of financial affairs and present monetary conditions, as to the best and most favorable means of selling bonds for gold. The unusual importance of s successful result, if the attempt is again made ought to be apparent to every American citizen who bestows upon the subject a moment's patriotic thought.

"The Secretary of the Treasury, from the first moment that the necessity of another sale of bonds seemed to be approaching, desired to offer them, if issued, to the people by public advertisement, if they could thus be successfully disposed of. After full consideration he came to the conclusion, to which I fully agree, that the amount of gold in the reserve, being now \$20,000,000 more than it was in February last, when a sale of bonds was made to a syndicate. and other conditions differing from those then existing, justify us in offering the bonds now about to be issued for sale by popular subscrip

"This is the entire matter, and all these par ticulars could have been easily obtained by any member of the Senate by simple inquiry. "If Mr. Morgan or any one else, reasoning

from his own standpoint, brought himself to

the belief that the Government would at length be constrained to again sell bonds to a syndicate I suppose he would have a perfect right, if he chose, to take such steps as seemed to him prudent to put himself in condition to negotiate. "I expect an issue of bonds will be advertised for sale to-morrow and that bids will be invited not only for those now allowed by law, but for such other and different bonds as Congress may authorize during the pendency of the advertise-

"Not having had an opportunity to confer with you in person since the present session of Congress began, and noticing your participation in the debate of last Friday, I have thought it not amise to put you in possession of the facts and information herein contained. Yours GROVER CLEVELAND. "The Hon. DONALSON CAFFERY, 1,334 Nine-

teenth street, N. W." THE BALTIMORE'S PERIL. Our Cruiser's Terrible Time at Sea-Two

of Her Crew Killed.

BAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.-News from Honolulu received by a schooner to-day shows that the cruiser Baltimore had a narrow escape from disaster on her recent trip from Yokohama to Hondulu. She reached Honolulu on Dec. 23, having been twenty-one days on a passage which soldom terline to masthead, all her boats were damaged. and two of her crew were killed. When three days out she encountered a cyclone which swept Boatswain Jessen overboard, and did considerable damage. When this cleared the vessel entered another storm that raged for ten days. Nearly all the boats were badly damaged by the immense seas which swept her

from stem to stern. The hatches were battened down and all turret guns and forward guns had to be removed to save them. The ship's carpenter, J. Cooper, had his skull fractured and died at Honolulu The vessel proved very seaworthy, but she had

LIEUT. SMITH'S SUICIDE.

He Shoots Himself While H . Account Are Investigating. FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 9.-The officers and men at this post were excited this after noon by the suicide of First Lieut, Smith of the Ninth Cavalry under circumstances which in dicate that he took his life rather than bear the disgrace of exposure for dishonesty. He shot

himself through the heart. He had been filling the positions of Post Ex change Officer and Commissary Officer, but within the last week had been relieved of both duties, and an investigation of his accounts was in progress. He leaves a wife and large family.

THE BELMONT WEDDING.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson of Newport Says He Could Not Perform the Ceremony. PROVIDENCE, Jan. 9. The Rev. W. B. F. Jack son, acting rector of Trinity Episcopal Church in Newport during the absence of the Rev. Dr. McGill in Europe, was asked to-day if he had been requested to perform the marriage cere mony for Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt and Mr. Bel-

Mr. Jackson said he had heard from New York that there had been some talk about ceremony at Newport, and that Mrs. Vanderbilt suggested Trinity Church as the place. He said he could not perform the ceremony "on account of the parties having been divorced-doubly di-

of the parties having been divorced—doubly divorced."

He thought there was no way for the couple to secure a marriage ceremony in the Episcopal Church except that it could be shown that both Mrs. Vanderbilt and Belmont secured the divorce on grounds of solutery, and that both were guiltless. Then the rector of Trinity Church could perform the ceremony.

Ex-President Harrison's Expected Marriage

Mrs. Mary Scott Dimmock of 40 East Thirty-eighth street would not admit or deny yesterday that she is soon to marry ex-President Benjamin Harrison. There is a well-defined belief prevalent in the neighborhood of Mrs. Dimmock's place of residence, however, that the story is true.

Champagae Imports in 1895.

According to customs statistics G. H. Humm & Co.'s Extra Dry aggregate 70.040 cases, or 45.125 cases more than of any other brand.

By royal warrant G. H. Humm & Co. are purveyors the H. M. H. the Prince of Wales, H. M. Queen Victoria. H. I. M. the Emperor of Germany, H. M. the King of Bolland.—Adv.

A New York newspaper. Sellor Andrade's ordination in the neutron country dishowed that the entire country was united in its showed that the entire country was united in its showed that the entire country dispelled by the grand in the solutionary sentiments existed before that time were utterly dispelled by the grand in the service in the propose been nore united in particular, and they only over President Cleveland's special message on the boundary dispute. Whatever revolutionary sentiments existed before that time were utterly dispelled by the grand in the entire country dispelled by the grand in the sentiment of the British Guiana police station on affairs had suddenly arisen. A reported were issued by the first saving and strength of the proposed of the orders which it was reported were issued by the string and the probably related to the orders which it was reported were issued by the first saving and the country of the Uruan incident occurred for which great first aim demanded an indemnity. It was said at that time

THE MONROE DOCTRINE UP.

SENATOR BAKER DEFINES IT IN A JOINT RESOLUTION.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

It Would Prevent Any European Power from Acquiring Territory on This Contssent Either by Conquest or Purchase-A House Resolution Requests the Prestdent to Ascertain Whether England Is Advancing Her Ontposts in Venezuela -She Isn't, It Is Officially Declared in London-News by Way of Glasgow that Lord Hallsbury Will on No Account Submit to Arbitration-The London Chroniele Pinds Congress Unanimous for to

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-The House Bond bill, with the free coinage substitute for it reported from the Committee on Finance, was to have engaged the attention of the Senate to-day, but a half hour's speech by Mr. Baker (Rep., Kan.) in favor of an extreme application of the Monspeech by Mr. Stewart (Pop., Neb.) on the finandal question prevented the taking up of the Bond bill until so late an hour that Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) preferred to withhold his opening speech upon it till to-morrow. Mr. Baker's peech, his first in the Senate chamber, had for its text a joint resolution introduced by him which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the United States of America will regard it as an unfriendly act for any foreign power, without our consent, by war, treaty, purchase, or otherwise, to extend its territorial limits in the Western hemisphers, on either of the American continents, es to or over any of the islands adjacent thereto, which this country deems necessary or proper for its self-preservation; and the United States of America reserves the right to be sole judge of this necessity.

Resolved. That the principle herein enunciated is

founded upon the law of self-preservation, which from necessity atheres in and belongs to every civil-ized nation as a sovereign and inalienable right; and this principle is attested by Washington's farewell address and by President Monroe's ever-memoral message of Dec. 2, 1823. In closing his speech Mr. Baker declared that

the United States would maintain the position announced in his resolution by war, if necessary, in order that peace might come. "We shall not." he said, "invite or provoke war. The justice of our cause will challenge and com-mand the admiration of the civilized world; but, if it does come, we will triumph in a cause which history will bless, and when the shock of fierce contending armies shall be heard no more, then we shall behold greater America, united, prosperous, and free, still the wonder and marvel of the world, matchless, unconquet-The joint resolution was referred to the Com-

mittee on Foreign Relations. In the House to-day Mr. Livingston (Dem. (Ga.) asked unanimous consent for consideration

of the following concurrent resolution: "That the President of the United States is hereby requested to forthwith ascertain whether Great Britain is advancing her outposts on the territory in dispute between her colony of British Guiana and the republic of Venezuela, or is reënforcing posts heretofore established with troops, police, or ordnance, and should the Prescome cognizant of the fact that a Brit-

ident become cognizant of the fact that a British military or police force is advancing to invade, or resnorce, or since the 17th day of December last has invaded or resnorced posts formerly occupied within said disputed territory, he demand the immediate withdrawal of said soldiers and the reduction of the police force in said territory to not a greater number occupying the British outposts on the aforesaid 17th day of December, 1895."

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Ma.) objected; and the resolution went to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Livingston afterward explained the precipitancy with which the resolution was introduced by saying that the situation in the disputed territory is, if newspaper despatches are to be believed, full of grave complications. He thought that the resolution should be so amended by the Foreign Affairs Committee as to require the Venezuelan Government to keep its armed forces out of that locality as well. He said that if a hostile shot be fired by either side it would lead to a war between Venezuela and Great Britain which could not fail to embroil the United States. His resolution was therefore introduced in the interests of pace, and had the House permitted its adoption to-day it would be thinks, have had the effect of therefore introduced in the interests of peace, and had the House permitted its adoption to-day it would, he thinks, have had the effect of day it would, he thinks, have had the effect of the collision between the two

averting a possible collision

day it would, he thinks, have had the effect of averting a possible collision between the two Governments.

"If such a collision should occur," continued Mr. Livingston, "and the United States should not interfere to assist the South American republic, we would earn the lassing contempt, not only of all the other countries on the American continent, but of the remainder of the civilized world as well."

Information has reached the Navy Department that the British Government is displaying great activity in storing coal at its well-fortified naval coaling and supply station at St. Lucia, near the Venezuelan coast. The disturbed relations between Great Britain and Germany are given as the reason for the activity.

Mr. Henry Norman, the representative in this comitty of the London Chronicle, was at the Capitol this morning and in the Marble Room was presented to the various members of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Norman is not seeking to interview these gentiomen, but is gathering the drift of public sentiment as expressed by them in an impersonal way. He was well received and had no trouble in meeting every member. He was talked with freely and subsequently expressed his great satisfaction at the friendly feeling that existed. Mr. Norman expressed the strong belief that the whole trouble growing out of the Venezuelan matter would yet be settled amicably and in a fashion comporting with the honor and dignity of the

SALISBURY WON'T YIELD. The Giasgow Herald Says His Attitude on Venezuela Is Unchanged.

GLASGOW, Jan. 9.—The Glasgow Herald claims to have semi-official authority for the statement that Lord Salisbury's attitude in regard to Venezuela is wholly unchanged and that upon no account will he submit to arbitration territory occupied by British subjects who are relying upon Great Britain's protection.

"Lord Salisbury," the Herald says, "Is ready to arbitrate all questions which the diplomatic despatches have admitted to be open and is also ready to concede any inconsiderable claims which do not involve a transfer of the allegiance of British subjects."

NO BRITISH ADVANCE.

Official Denial in London that Troops with Cannon Have Reached Cuyunt. LONDON, Jan. 9 .- The Colonial Office has issued a note declaring that the statem printed in a New York newspaper to-day, in an alleged cable despatch from Caracas, Venezuela, that British troops with cannon have arrived at Cuyuni, is

absolutely unfounded. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- The Venezuelan Minister, Sefior Andrade, discredits the rumored revolutionary movement reported exclusively to a New York newspaper. Seffor Andrade's official mail from Caracas reached him this morn-